

NEW TAXA AND KEY TO THE TRIBES AND GENERA IN  
TRIBELOCEPHALINAE STÅL 1866 (HETEROPTERA: REDUVIIDAE)

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*Abstract.*—*Xenocaucus* China and Usinger 1949, is fixed as type of the new tribe **Xenocaucini** of Tribelocephalinae. *Abelocephala*, new genus, and *A. thai*, new species, is described from Thailand. Key to the tribes and genera in Tribelocephalinae is given. *Tomolus* Stål is redescribed, the holotype is fixed, and a paratype of *Tomolus costalis* redescribed.

*Key Words:* Reduviidae, Tribelocephalinae, Xenocaucini n. tribe, generic key

The Tribelocephalinae occur in the Oriental, Australian, and Ethiopian regions. It is a small group of medium sized, dull colored, nocturnal insects. They live among debris and in crevices (Villiers 1943). The fore wings are occupied mostly by the membrane, the clavus and the corium are small or poorly defined. Most genera have three-segmented tarsi. The genera *Apocacus* Distant, *Gastrogyrus* Bergroth and *Homognetus* Bergroth have two-segmented tarsi. *Xenocaucus* has one-segmented tarsi. Pilosity occurs in the Tribelocephalini in varying degrees and distribution, reaching its maximum in *Xenocaucus*.

*Abelocephala thai* new genus and species are described below. *Tomolus costalis* is redescribed and the holotype of the genus is fixed. The subfamily now contains 15 genera. The African *Tribelocephala* Stål, contains the largest number of species, and the Oriental *Opistoplatys* Westwood is the second largest.

Villiers (1943) established Opisthoplatini and Tribelocephalini and keyed the species in *Afrodecius* Jeannel and *Tribelocephala*. China and Usinger (1949) (in my Catalogue to the World Reduviidae (1990: 569) I er-

roneously give China and Miller as authors) described *Xenocaucus mancini*, from Fernando Poo, but did not assign it to any tribe. Herein I establish Xenocaucini as a new tribe with *Xenocaucus* as the type. This is quite an aberrant genus, with several unique characters.

KEY TO THE TRIBES AND  
GENERA IN TRIBELOCEPHALINAE

1. Apterous, eyeless, tarsi one-segmented; first antennal segment, head and pronotum laterally thickly setose; I antennal segment broadly concave longitudinally (Fig. 44) Xenocaucini Maldonado new tribe .....  
..... *Xenocaucus* China and Usinger
- Winged, with eyes, tarsi two- or three-segmented; glabrous or less densely setose, with different distributional pattern; antennae cylindrical ..... 2
2. Hemelytra with base of inner discal cell divided in two by cross vein m-cu, thus with well defined cubital cells (Figs. 10, 19, 36); tarsi three-segmented ... Opistoplatyini Villiers ..... 3
- Hemelytra with base of inner discal cell not divided in two by a cross vein, thus without basal cubital cells (Figs. 3, 9); tarsi three or two-segmented ... Tribelocephalini Villiers ... 6
3. Scutellum triangular; posterior margin of head setose, setae extended laterally and then forward underneath to base of rostrum (Fig. 20) ..... *Distantus* Villiers

- Scutellum short, almost semicircular; posterior lobe of head glabrous or differently setose . . . 4
- 4. Posterior lobe of head with margins curved slightly to a very short neck hidden by pilosity; anterior lobe of pronotum semicircular, with lateral angles elevated, located and projected posteriorly (Fig. 11) . . . . .  
     . . . . . *Centrogastrocoris* Miller
- Posterior lobe of head with sinuous margins converging to a long neck; anterior lobe of pronotum rectangular, antero-lateral angles round, projected forward or laterad . . . . . 5
- 5. Tylus not projected; anterior lobe of pronotum bigibbous; head twice as long as pronotum; eyes dorsally  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as postocular region (Fig. 33) . . . . . *Opistoplatys* Westwood
- Tylus projected, slightly upcurved; lobules of anterior lobe of pronotum slightly elevated; head slightly longer than pronotum; eyes half as long as postocular region (Fig. 35) . . . . .  
     . . . . . *Plectophorocoris* Miller
- 6. Head above with conspicuous thick clothing of long, erect pubescence (Fig. 30) . . . . . 7
- Head above glabrous or with short, fine, decumbent pubescence . . . . . 8
- 7. Vertex deeply sunken (Fig. 30), pubescence leaflet-like . . . . . *Megapocaucus* Miller
- Vertex not sunken, pubescence fine (Fig. 8) . . . . .  
     . . . . . *Apocaucus* Distant
- 8. Tylus projected upward or forward as a strong spine, above or beyond apex of clypeus . . . 9
- Tylus blunt, not or slightly projected forward . . . . . 10
- 9. Anterior angles of pronotum projected forward; tylus not surpassing base of clypeus; antennophores not projected laterally (Figs. 1, 2) . . . . . *Acanthorhinocoris* Miller
- Anterior angles of pronotum round; tylus surpassing base of clypeus; antennophore projected laterally (Figs. 42, 43) . . . . .  
     . . . . . *Tribeleocephala* Stål
- 10. Antennophore protected laterally by a small sclerite (Figs. 4, 6); II rostral segment thick, III rostral segment very short, chelate (Fig. 5); anteocular region shorter than postocular, anteocular short setose, postocular with long setae pointing backward . . . . *Afrodecius* Jeannel
- Without such sclerite protecting base of antennophore; rostrum slender throughout, III rostral segment short, not chelate; ante- and postocular regions variable in length, if setose with a different pattern . . . . . 11
- 11. Ante- and postocular regions subequal in length, eyes and antennae set about midlength of head; head twice as long as wide (Fig. 38); posterior lobe of head slightly tapering backward, meeting a very short, mostly hidden collum (Fig. 38) . . . . . *Tomolus* Stål

- Anteocular region about half as long as postocular; eyes and antennae set forward; head less than twice as long as wide, posterior lobe of head tapering backward to an exposed, long, collum . . . . . 12
- 12. Head with a membranous fringe at base above that extends laterally and then forward underside (Fig. 21) to form what authors have mistaken with a rostral groove . . . . . 13
- Head without such membranous fringe . . . 14
- 13. Anterior lobe of pronotum horizontal, without tubercles; pronotum twice as wide basally as long . . . . . *Gastrogyrus* Bergroth
- Anterior lobe of pronotum sloped forward, with 2+2 tubercles (Figs. 24, 25); pronotum slightly wider than long . *Homognetus* Bergroth
- 14. Head mostly glabrous, on lateral view about half as high as long; anterior lobe of pronotum glabrous, with 1+1 small interlobular tubercles; rostrum thick, I rostral segment half as long as II (Fig. 26) . . . *Matangocoris* Miller
- Head setose (Figs. 13, 14), on lateral view almost as high as long; pronotum without tubercles, anterior lobe setose; rostrum slender, I rostral segment almost 3 times as long as II (Fig. 14) . *Abelocephala* Maldonado new genus

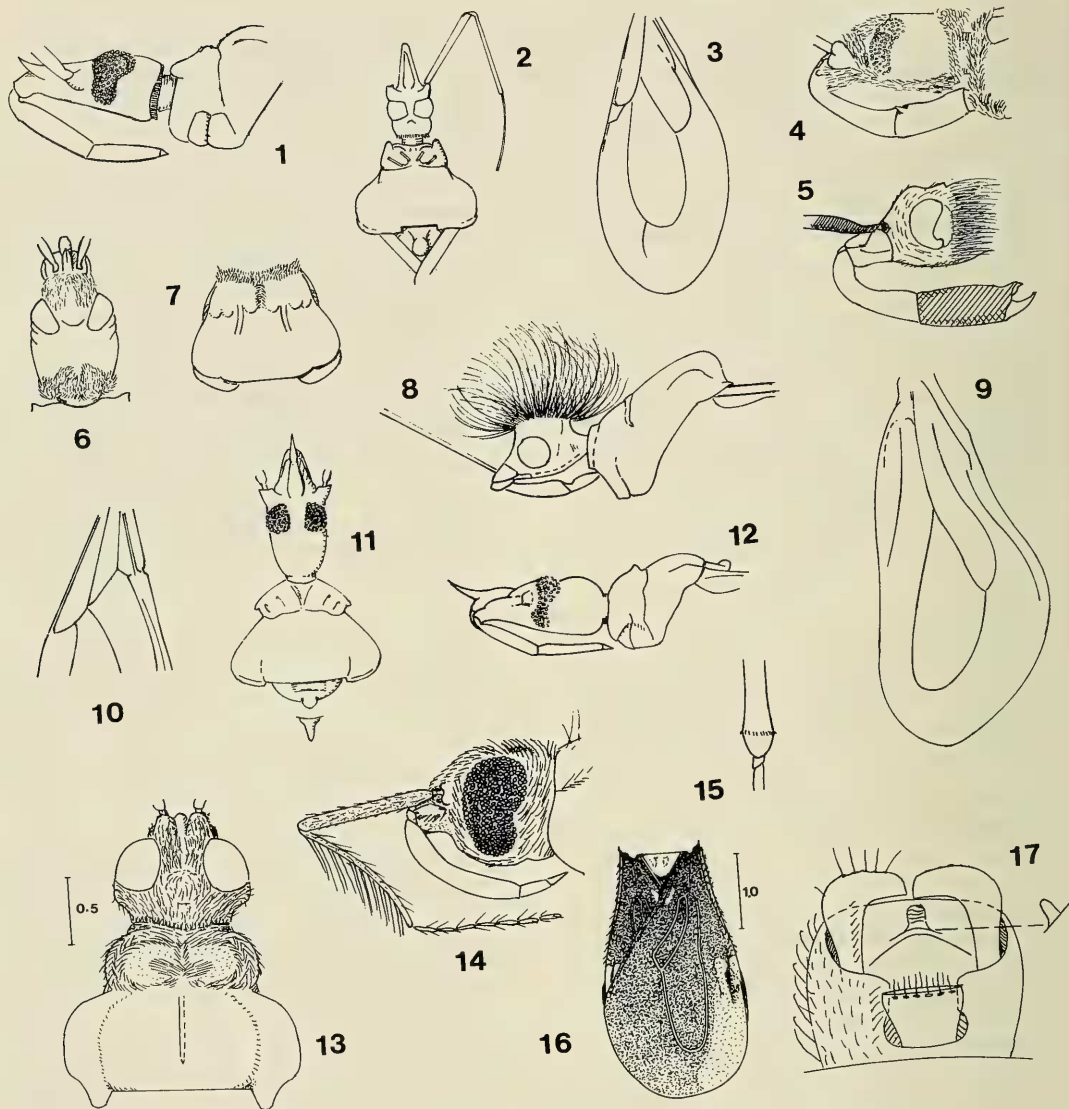
ANNOTATED CHECKLIST AND SYNONYMY OF  
 TRIBELOCEPHALINAE GENERA

OPISTOPLATYINI VILLIERS

- Villiers A. 1943, 10: 9. New tribe, type *Opistoplatys*. *Centrogastrocoris* Miller 1958, 9: 37. Range—New Guinea, 2 species. Emended name for *Centrogastocoris*, Miller intended abdomen, i.e. *gastro*. Figs. 11–14. Fig. 11 is copied from Miller (1958); however, on lateral and dorsal view the clothing of the head is similar to that of *Distantus* (Figs. 18, 20), he described it simply as “tomentose.”
- Distantus* Villiers 1943, 10: 9, 21. Range—Africa, Fernando Poo, 2 species. Figs. 18–20.
- Opistoplatys* Westwood, 1834, 20: 447. *Decius* Stål, 1859 and *Pangeranga* Distant 1906, are synonyms. Range—Oriental, Australian, 22 species. Figs. 33, 34.
- Plectophorocoris* Miller 1958, 9: 40. New Guinea, monotypic. Figs. 35–37.

TRIBELOCEPHALINI VILLIERS

- Villiers A. 1943, 10: 9. *Tribeleocephala* as type.



Figs. 1–17. 1, 2, *Acanthorhinocoris* sp. 1, Head and pronotum, lateral view. 2, Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. 3–7, *Afrodecius* spp. 3, Hemelytron. 4, *A. ghesquierei*, head, lateral view. 5, *A. lycoides*, head, lateral view. 6, *A. ghesquierei*, head, dorsal view. 7, *A. delamarei*, pronotum, dorsal view. 8, 9, *Apocaucus sinicus*. 8, Head and pronotum, lateral view. 9, Hemelytron. 10–12, *Centrogastracoris* sp. 10, Basal half of hemelytron. 11, Head, pronotum, scutellum, metascutellum, dorsal view. 12, Head, pronotum, scutellum, lateral view. 13–17, *Abelocephala thai*, male holotype. 13, Head and pronotum, dorsal view. 14, Head, lateral view. 15, Comb on protibia, lateral view. 16, Hemelytra. 17, external genitalic sclerites, dorsal view.

### *Abelocephala* Maldonado, NEW GENUS

Type of genus *Abelocephala thai* Maldonado, new species.

Male—Head (Figs. 13, 14) slightly longer than wide, on lateral view almost as

high as long, subequal in length to pronotum, eyes large, reaching upper but not lower margin of head, first rostral segment reaching level of anterior margin of eye. Anterior lobe of pronotum slightly shorter and about  $\frac{1}{5}$  as wide as posterior, setose;

scutellum triangular; legs slender, posterior the longest; hemelytra without cubital cells (Fig. 16). Species small, under 4.10. Female unknown.

***Abelocephala thai* Maldonado,  
NEW SPECIES  
(Figs. 13–17)**

Male—light gray due to its abundant gray pilosity, eyes gray; anterior lobe of pronotum covered with dense, silvery, fine setae; posterior lobe pale brown, legs brownish yellow; hemelytra: cell area dark brown, inner marginal area grayish, outer marginal area brownish-yellow, abdomen brown.

Head—length 0.65, width across eyes 0.6, interocular space 0.21; a false, round ocellar callus narrower than interocular space, interocular furrow poorly defined; wider behind eyes than across eyes, anterior lobe to interocular sulcus 0.25, posterior lobe 0.35 long. Antennal segments: I, 0.7; II, 0.75; III, and IV together 0.87, formed by 4 or 5 pseudosegments; I and last two segments short, decumbent setose, II segment long, vertical setose. Rostrum glabrous, length of segments: I, 0.6; II, 0.2; III, 0.12. Pronotum: length and width of anterior lobe 0.3 and 0.8, length and width of posterior lobe 0.40 and 1.05; anterior lobe with dense decumbent and vertical setae, partially hiding C-shaped glabrous 1+1 areas; hind lobe glabrous, polished. Scutellum triangular, with median sulcus, length 0.31, basal width 0.50, apex round, with vertical and decumbent setae. Meso- and metapleura densely setose. Margins of meso- and metasternum silvery setose. Seta of legs short, decumbent; protibia with a preapical whorl of minute spines (Fig. 15); lengths of femora 0.94, 0.81, 1.19, of tibiae 0.87, 0.87, 1.37; first tarsal segment very short, last two subequal; pairs of coxae separated from each other by at least a coxal width. Hemelytra venation as in Fig. 16; length 2.93, width 1.75, wider than abdomen, surpassing apex of abdomen by about 0.68. Abdomen oval, length 2.25, width 1.50; suture be-

tween metasternum and first abdominal sternum with compact, short, silvery setae; sutures between sterna obsolete. External genitalia as in figure 17. Overall length of body 3.93–4.06.

Holotype—male, THAILAND, Ratburi, 28.II.52, RE Elbel collector, in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. Paratypes—2 males, same collecting data, one in JMC, the other in NMNH. Etymology—*Abelocephalus* means head without spines (*belo*), *thai* the place of collection.

*Acanthorhinocoris* Miller 1940, 18: 432.

Oriental, monotypic. Figs. 1, 2.

*Afrodecius* Jeannel 1919, 3: 165. Range—African, 8 species. Figs. 3–7.

*Apocaucus* Distant 1909, 3: 507. Range—India, China. Figs. 8–10.

*Gastrogyrus* Bergroth 1921, 1: 69. This genus and *Homognetus* have been described erroneously as having transparent, tingid-like bucculae. See couplets 3 and 12 of key for correct interpretation of this character. Range—Borneo, monotypic. Figs. 21–23.

*Homognetus* Bergroth 1923, 3: 18. Range—Borneo, monotypic. Illustrated for the first time in Figs. 24, 25.

*Matangocoris* Miller 1940, 18: 430. Range—Sarawak, monotypic. Figs. 26–29.

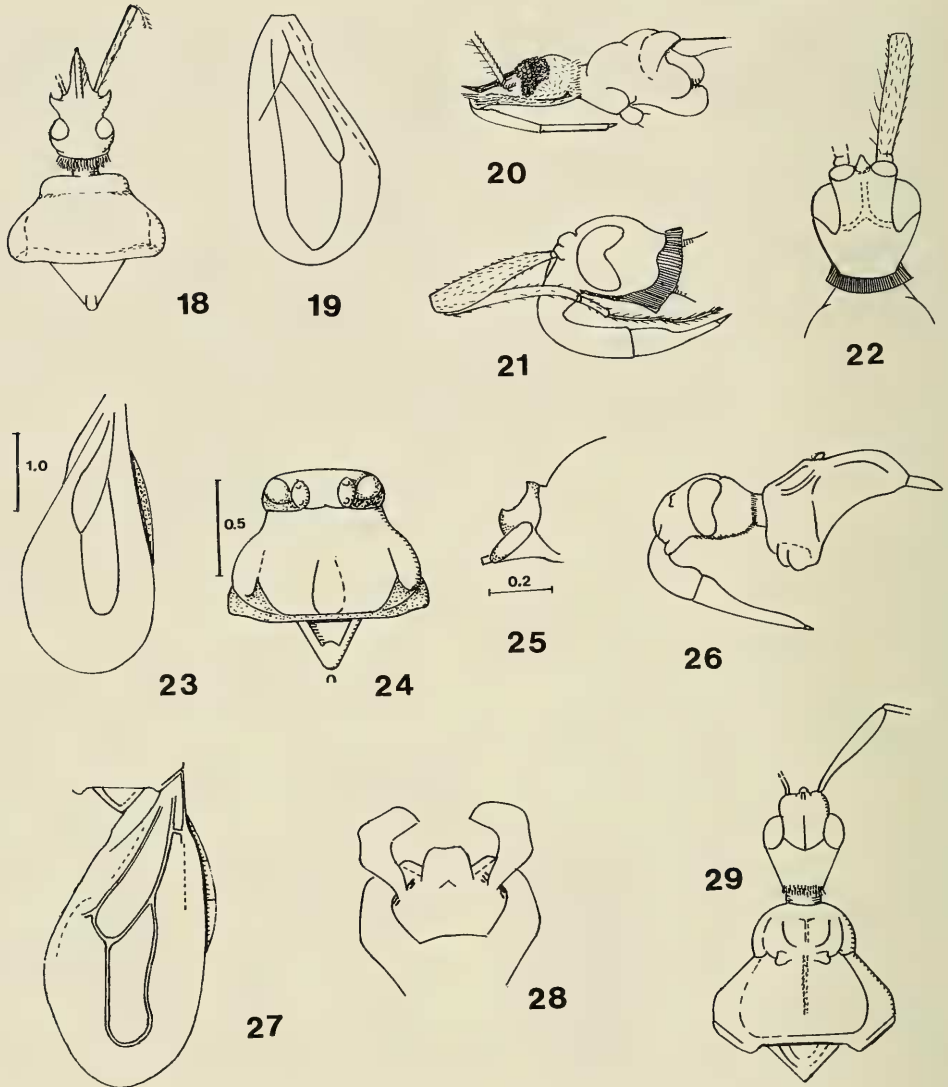
*Megapocaucus* Miller 1954, 10: 1. Range—Java, monotypic. Figs. 30–32.

*Tomolus* Stål 1874

Stål 1874, 4: 90. From Sumatra, monotypic. Illustrated for the first time in Figs. 38–41.

Redescription of female paratype—head grayish; appendages, connexivum above, posterior lobe of pronotum and costal margin of hemelytra brownish yellow (Stål: “flavescente ferrugineo”); anterior lobe of pronotum brown, mesopleura and abdominal sterna dark brown; hemelytra blackish mostly, margined with brownish yellow.

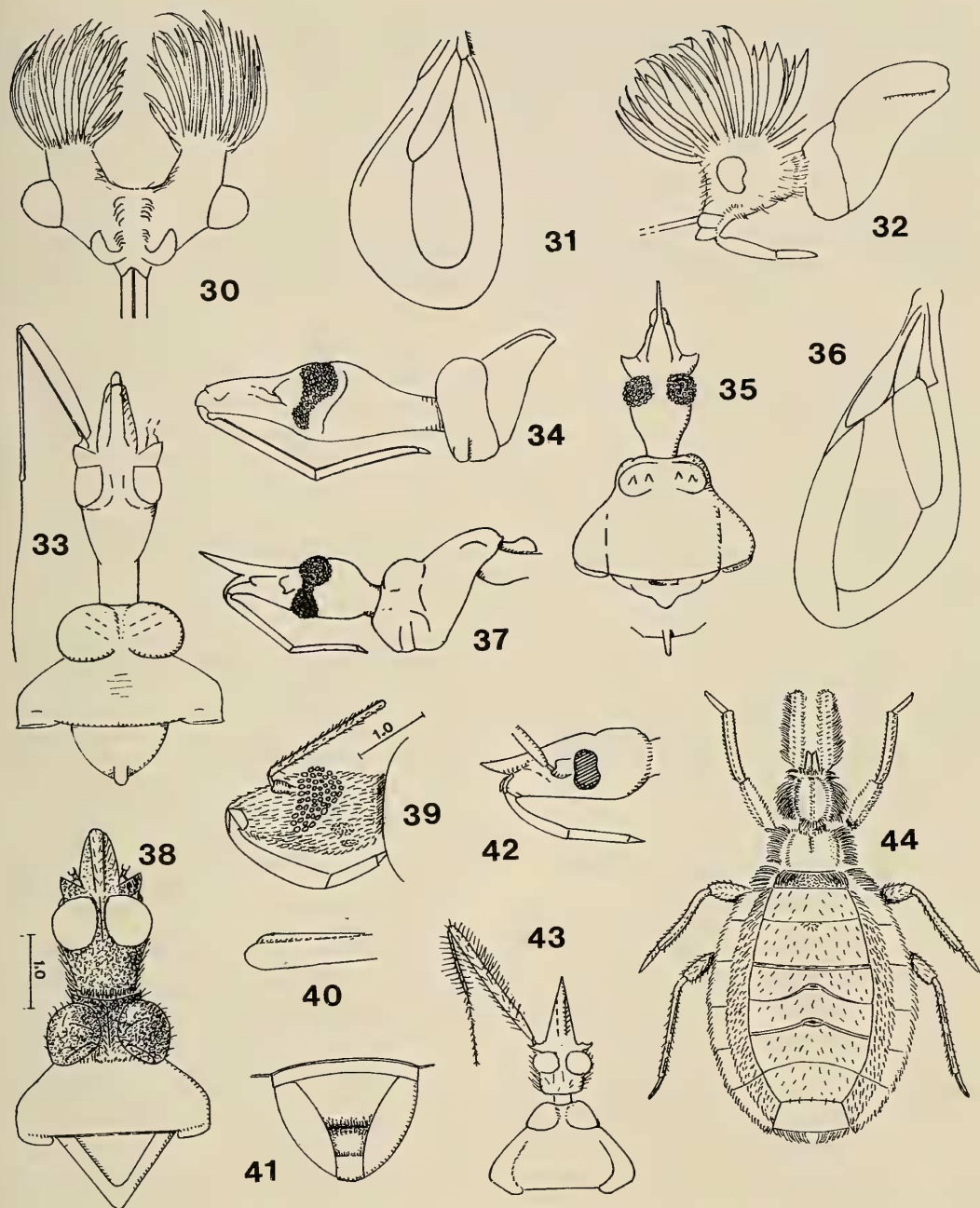
Head (Figs. 38, 39): decumbent short setose, ventrolaterally behind eyes with two



Figs. 18–29. 18–20, *Distantus oculatus*. 18, Head, pronotum, scutellum dorsal view. 19, Hemelytron. 20, Head, pronotum, lateral view. 21–23, *Gastrogyrus monopheboides*. 21, Head, lateral view. 22, Head, dorsal view. 23, Hemelytron. 24, 25, *Homognetus nigripennis*. 24, Pronotum, scutellum, metascutellum, dorsal view. 25, Anterior lobe of pronotum, lateral view. 26–29, *Matangocoris barbatus*. 26, Head, pronotum, scutellum, lateral view. 27, Hemelytron. 28, Genital capsule, dorsal, view. 29, Head, pronotum, scutellum, dorsal view.

bare, oval areas (represented by stippling in Fig. 39), length 1.87, width across eyes 1.12, interocular space 0.12, antennophores not projected laterally, anteocular space to apex of antennophore 0.32, anteocular lobe to apex of head 0.87, postocular space 0.43, basal margin in contact with pronotum; eyes slightly surpassing upper margin of head, not reaching lower margin by a ros-

tral thickness, height of eye 1.12. Antennal segments: I, 2.00; II, 2.12; III and IV missing, very short, fine, decumbent setose. Rostral segments: I, 1.50; II, 0.62; III, 0.18; glabrous. Pronotum: anterior lobe length 0.75, width 1.56, moderately setose, bigibbous, each half with 2 bare sulci; posterior lobe length 1.12, width 2.50, glabrous, smooth, posterior margin receded above



Figs. 30-44. 30-32, *Megapocaus laticeps*. 30, Head, frontal view. 31, Hemelytron. 32, Head, pronotum, lateral view. 33, 34, *Opisthoplatys* sp. 33, Head, pronotum, scutellum, dorsal view. 34, Head, pronotum, lateral view. 35-37, *Plectophorocoris gracilis*. 35, Head, pronotum, scutellum, metascutellum, dorsal view. 36, Hemelytron. 37, Head, pronotum, scutellum, lateral view. 38-41, *Tomolus costalis*, female lectotype. 38, Head, pronotum, scutellum, dorsal view. 39, Head, lateral view, genital segments, caudal. 40, Apical carina of protibia, lateral view. 41, Genital sclerites, caudal view. 42, 43, *Tribelocephala* spp. 42, *T. boschjesmana*, head, lateral. 43, *T.* sp. head, pronotum, dorsal view. 44, *Xenocausus mancinii*, habitus.

scutellum. Scutellum triangular, width 1.37, length 1.12. Legs linear; lengths (from anterior to posterior): coxae 0.75, 0.75, 0.68, hind pair contiguous; trochanters 0.68, 0.68, 0.62; femora 2.81, 3.12, 3.93; tibiae 3.00, 2.87, 4.50, fore tibia with longitudinal keel along apical  $\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 40); tarsi 3-segmented, total lengths 0.12, 0.87, 0.87; claws thin, slightly thickened basally, 1.5 times thickness of tarsi. Hemelytra reaching apex of abdomen, without basal cells, width 4.00, not 2.50 as in Stål's description. Abdomen length 7.75, sparsely decumbent setose. Genital segments as in Fig. 41. Overall length 11.0.

Material examined: Female paratype described has handwritten label "Battavia, BRUMANA," in National Natuurhistorische Museum, Leiden, Nederland. The holotype most probably is the female, with very similar appearance, not as well preserved as the described paratype, 14.00 long, 5.00 mm wide, from Gunung, Singgalang, SUMATRA, also deposited in Leiden. Both have identical external genitalia. *Tribelocephala* Stål 1853, 10: 263.

Range—African, Oriental. 68 species. Figs. 42, 43.

### Xenocaucini Maldonado

#### NEW TRIBE

*Xenocaucus* China and Usinger 1949, 64: 43. Type of tribe. Range—Ethiopian. 2 species. Fig. 44.

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